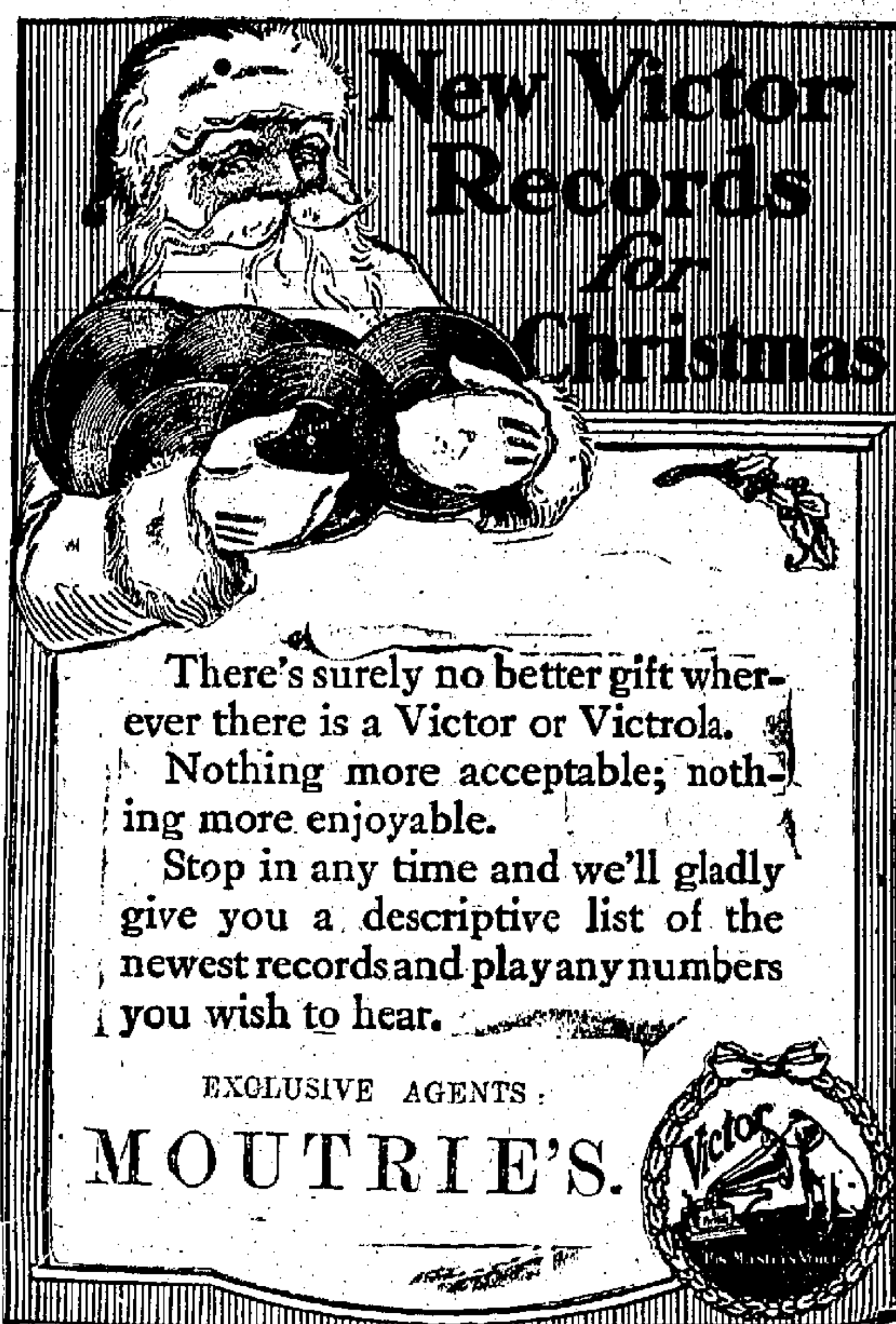


ENTERTAINMENTS



New Victor Records for Christmas

There's surely no better gift wherever there is a Victor or Victrola. Nothing more acceptable; nothing more enjoyable. Stop in any time and we'll gladly give you a descriptive list of the newest records and play any numbers you wish to hear.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:
MOUTRIE'S.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. C. C. R. Bell, of Midlands Estate, who has been serving as a private in Gallipoli, has been wounded.

Lieut. R. L. Cusaden, attached to the 2nd Sikh Pioneers, is leaving India almost immediately for one of the fronts.

MEET. V. D. K. CRADDOCK.

In a letter received from Lieut. V. D. K. Craddock, dated November 3rd, the following passage occurs:—You will be surprised to hear I have run across Lewis (Lewis Craddock, of Hongkong, a cousin who has been in the trenches since last April), and he was quite surprised to see me. We have been in the same trenches that he has been in, so you see the world is quite a small place after all. He showed me all the best tea places here and we also went to a concert together.

I met Lewis again yesterday afternoon, he was just going into the trenches.

THE "INEVITABLE" WAR.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURE.

A most interesting revelation in regard to the origin of the war was made in a recent number of *Truth*. It appears that Signor Barzilai, the Socialist member of the Italian Ministry, made a speech at Naples towards the end of September in the course of which he stated that the Ambassador at Constantinople, Senator Garroni, had on July 15th last year, received a confidential communication from the German Ambassador there, Herr von Wangenheim. The substance of this communication was that the Austrian Note to Serbia, then about to be delivered (it was actually delivered on 23rd) would be such as to render war inevitable. The German Government's attitude on this question hitherto has been that while it knew a Note was to be presented to Serbia, it did not know its contents. It was never very probable; Herr von Wangenheim's communication makes it fully undeniable. It is clearly incredible that the German Ambassador at Constantinople should have known that Austria had determined to "render war inevitable" without the German Government knowing it. When next the German Chancellor endeavours to turn the minds of his countrymen from the results of the war by one of his academic discussions of its origin, perhaps he will not omit to deal with this curious piece of evidence that war had been determined upon by Austria and Germany more than eight days before the Austrian Note to Serbia.

RUSSIAN SHELLS ABUNDANT.

ARMY'S STRONGER POSITION.

On leaving Dvinsk, says the Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* in a message dated November 23rd, I noticed that the town had within eight days developed a marked increase of activity. The inhabitants are returning whenever they are permitted and business is gradually being resumed. The position of the armies has been enormously strengthened by the abundance of ammunition. The gunners show to the infantry inscriptions on the ammunition boxes written by working men in terms like these:—"Do not spare the shells; there are plenty more coming. Comrades, we are working hard to keep you supplied with shells. Cheer up!"

Every man in the trenches is at present confident that the guns will no longer be silent in the hour of need. At Ilukst Cemetery, where the trenches are separated by one breadth of barbed wire, the Russian infantry are using hand grenades, with which the Germans are not supplied. The warfare here has assumed all the tense character of the trench warfare in the West and each side is sapping the trenches of its rival. The Germans freely use explosive bullets. I saw and packed up large numbers of them myself in the German trenches at Platonovka. The Russian soldiers told me that during the battle the explosive bullets made a continuous spatter against the tree trunks and branches, and indicated many ghastly wounds. Our men are sending back the German explosive bullets, at which, doubtless, the Germans are usual, will enter indignant protests.

As I mentioned in one of my previous messages, the attention of the Russian Army is concentrated on the events in the Balkans. Wherever I went the first question was invariably: "Is there hope for Serbia?" The feeling against the Bulgars is not only one of the deepest indignation, but is, perhaps, fiercer than against the Germans. It is well that this fact should be known, especially at Sofia. I can vouch that the Russian troops would march on Bulgarian soil with feelings not less bitter than those characterizing their onslaught on the Germans.

BIG OPERATIONS ON THE STYL.

Confirming my statement that the Germans are concentrating troops on our southern front in order to divert our attention from the Rumanian border, a Kiev telegram published to-day says that the situation on the Sarny-Rovno front continues strained, and the enemy is making desperate efforts to establish himself on the right bank of the Styl. The Russian artillery is doing splendid work, and in the course of a few minutes demolishes the enemy's bridges at various points. The Germans have built a new road for the transport of ammunition and heavy guns to the theatre of war, while it is also reported that they have transferred at least two corps to the Chaneyvsk region. Prisoners state that they were only recently brought from the other fronts.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

FRANK ADMISSIONS IN GERMAN PRESS.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Rotterdam writes:—

It is safe to say that no recent single Allied action has caused more uneasiness to the German General Command in estimating the probable development of affairs in the Near East than the sending of Lord Kitchener to the theatre of war. The German newspapers have given great prominence to it, and have speculated in a score of directions as to its real meaning in a manner which indicates clearly what great importance is attached to his intervention. In no instance have they attempted, as has been done in regard to every other move on the Allied side, to treat it as a negligible matter. The most striking instance of this attitude is an article in the latest issue of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, in which a remarkable tribute is paid to Lord Kitchener, likening him to Wellington as the embodiment of the military spirit of the British people. The following are quotations from one of the frankest and most clear-minded articles that have appeared in the German Press:—

"Nothing is more stupid than to underestimate an adversary, and when England sends her best military man to the district in which possibly the war will be decided we have every reason to examine this man, his capabilities, his determination, as impartially as possible. To begin with, we cannot but admit that what Lord Kitchener has done in the course of this war as an organizer is deserving of the greatest respect. One must judge, not from the German but from the English point of view, for it is impossible to apply the same standard to the work of a German and an English Minister of War."

A GREAT ORGANISER. "A German Minister of War would be ashamed of himself if he needed so much time and trouble as Lord Kitchener has had to get together a similar force and prepare it for operations. No such improvisation is necessary in our case, but in England, where in times of peace preparations have never been made for land war on such a scale, it must be recognised that Lord Kitchener has created his armies and organisation out of nothing."

It is easy to understand, therefore, why the German classes are not to be shaken in their confidence in him. At least we can suppose that this man is not merely going on his journey with a definite mission, but carries with him plenipotentiary powers.

"Who is this man with whom we have to reckon in the development of the struggle in the Eastern Mediterranean? He is a typical representative of English militarism, which, notwithstanding all declarations, has always existed, and once had a similar representative, a man of the same stamp, in Wellington."

After reviewing Lord Kitchener's earlier military career the writer continues: "He first became famous in the Sudan campaign of 1898-1899. All the mistakes made in the Sudan in the eighties he examined sharply and coolly, and carefully avoided them in his painstaking regaining of what had been lost. Slowly and carefully, without allowing himself to be forced by impatience at home, he prepared the campaign against the Mahdi, and carried it out methodically step by step and secured England's Egyptian possessions."

After suggesting that probably the German commanders will not have to meet Lord Kitchener in the present Balkan field operations, the writer continues: "What interests Lord Kitchener in the first degree is the security of Egypt, and in the second place, the security of India. He will press all the people who are there into the service necessary to ensuring this security unimpaired. Every means will be right to him to oppose the danger of German communication with Constantinople, and if he believes Egypt to be threatened, he will concentrate there all the forces at his command, without worrying about Serbian, Russian, French, or Italian interests. And then he will be no despicable adversary. He will not withhold from his colleagues in the Ministry his undisguised opinion as to the errors that have been committed, and should he be convinced that discretion is not the better part of valour, but that it is the best means of success, and therefore, that certain boastfully announced undertakings are not to be recommended, he will withdraw his approval from them in no mistakable manner, and the then enlightened War Council in London will decide that it is of the same opinion."

In reference to the recent riding accident to the King, this, from a mail paper, is of interest:—While some alarm might be caused by the accident to the King, if the natives of India are to be believed nothing serious will happen to him for many years to come. Indian prophecies come wonderfully true at times. For instance, when King Edward ascended the throne, the prophecy in the Indian bazar was that he would reign for ten years, and that he would be succeeded by a monarch who would reign for thirty-seven years. This would bring King George to the ripe age of eighty-four.

FATAL PANIC ON PASSENGER

STREAMER.

ENCOUNTER WITH AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

The Allahabad *Pioneer's* Cairo correspondent gives the following interesting account of the meeting of the s.s. *Borollos*, of the Khedivial Mail Line, with an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. The steamer had picked up 32 of the crew of the *Strider* *Pioneer*, which had been sunk a few hours previously by a submarine. The captain of the *Borollos* hoisted signals stating that he was a passenger steamer and that he had women and children on board. Two more warning shots were fired by the submarine, which was approaching fast. The captain was trying his best to stop his ship, but as she still continued on her way, although her propellers had ceased revolving, the projectile falling about twenty yards beyond and raising an enormous jet of water. The firing of this shell started a panic amongst the passengers, who thought the submarine was going to sink the ship. A rush was made for the boats, which were speedily filled, but just as they were being lowered over the side the native members of the crew made a dash for them and cutting the ropes, jumped in them as they dropped into the water. All the passengers were thrown into the sea and the terrible scene was accentuated by the darkness that had set in and by the fact that some of the Levantine passengers still remaining on board started to throw their children into the water and follow suit themselves. Quite 120 persons were foundering about in the water by the time the submarine got alongside and it was seen with intense relief that the crew of the latter were endeavouring to save the drowning people, especially the women and children. Whilst they were doing this the English crew who had been taken on board that afternoon were working gallantly at the rescue of the passengers and two of them unfortunately were drowned in the attempt. The captain of the submarine (he and his crew were Austrians) behaved exceedingly well, and eventually gave the *Borollos* permission to continue her journey. For some time the ship waited in the hope of rescuing more of her passengers, but at about midnight she proceeded on her way to Alexandria, having lost 23 passengers owing to the panic which the appearance of the submarine had caused.

A NATION'S RETREAT.

TRAGIC PICTURE.

The *Roma Secolo* has received three long telegrams from Kragevatz, Palanka, and Kaplana. The correspondent states that before commencing their offensive the Austro-Germans were careful to establish aerial reconnaissance services with new and powerful aeroplanes, while the number of aeroplanes at the disposal of the Serbians was insufficient. Among the prisoners taken from the enemy the correspondent has seen soldiers who came from Brest Litovsk and Vilna, from the French front, from the garrisons at Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, and Frankfurt, while the Austrian troops were drawn from Hungary, Trieste, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and even from the Italian front, whence came the 57th and 68th Divisions of the 8th Army Corps.

Altogether the enemy forces are not numerous, and they are of secondary quality, but their artillery and machine guns are innumerable, and they have immense quantities of munitions. The enemy's action against Belgrade, Semendria, and Gradista was an uninterrupted series of colossal gusts of shells of all calibres. The enemy invaded, and continued to invade Serbia without even using infantry. Thousands of guns and machine-guns swept the country, destroying towns, villages, and the fields.

The retreating Serbians leave nothing but a desert behind them. The population—the whole nation, it may be said—retire before the soldiers, forming immense processions of ox drawn carts, filled with women and children, while herds of cattle, sheep, and pigs follow, preceding the army. It is a fantastic, tragic picture, but the retreat is orderly, and is taking place in wonderful calm and silence. There is no panic. The nation is retiring towards the south, through the valley of the Morava, where the streams and torrents have overflowed their banks owing to the heavy rains, and the country is flooded. It is hoped that the rains will continue, thus rendering the enemy's pursuit impossible, or at least difficult. It is remembered that in this same valley in 1912 the Turks lost all their artillery.

WASTE AND ITS CAUSE.

LAMENTABLE RESULTS FROM LACK OF TRAINING.

A letter on the subject of war-time economy, signed by Miss Margaret Ashton and Miss Ella Pyroff, president and chairman respectively of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, has been sent to the press for publication. The letter, after pointing out the cause of private and public wastefulness, says:—

"The nation has not yet awakened thoroughly to the fact that domestic economy is a skilled work, and like other skilled trades, needs a preliminary training. Had such a training been given to all our girls, advice on small points of economy would be unnecessary. Some training in domestic economy is needed for social workers as well as for housewives, rich and poor; the inefficiency of much well-intentioned social work is due to want of technical knowledge. But the business of catering and cooking for large bodies of men, even more than household management, a skilled trade, and yet it is in the hands of untrained persons, with the dire results which are now a matter of common knowledge. In spite of all protests and endeavours towards amendment, a lamentable waste of food and material is still going on; waste so great that not the thriftiness of all the housewives in Great Britain can counter-balance it. Had the management and supervision of stores and cooking been in the hands of trained persons a great saving to the nation would have been the result."

WONDERFUL ADVANCE.

GREAT FRENCH FEAT OF ARMS IN CHAMPAGNE.

VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

The battlefield in Champagne is strangely unlike others in the border provinces between Verdun and the Swiss frontier. The armies have fought and manoeuvred over and among fields and hills and woods, where men of peace have ploughed and harvested and sown and reaped, where they have made roads and built houses and churches, and where now, through all the thunder and destruction of the battle, they have gone on living their ordinary lives.

During a three days' visit which I have just paid to the battle line in company with a few other English correspondents, the thought of the contrast never left me, writes the special correspondent of *The Times* from Champagne. To examine the whole of the front covered by the advance would be an affair of weeks, but the three functions of the left, centre, and right which we visited, near Auberive, Soissons, and Massiges, were quite enough to give one a real idea of the huge difficulties which the French had to face, the thoroughness with which they prepared for the attack, and the extraordinary courage and dash with which they set about it.

On the extreme left and right, at Auberive-sur-Suippe and Ville-sur-Tourbe, their advance was exposed in one case to a converging fire upon their outer flank as well as from their front, and partly for this reason very little progress was made at these two points. On the 30-mile front between them, although the rate and extent of the advance were not everywhere uniformly great, some ground was gained everywhere, with the net result, as everyone knows, that the present German position is about two and a half miles further to the north than it was before the attack.

WORK OF PREPARATION.

The preparation which led up to this wonderful advance—wholly unparalleled since the war of trenches began—lasted a considerable time. During that time, adds *The Times* correspondent, the troops which were to take part in it were carefully trained in the rear for the work before them with a special view to the cultivation of individuality in action, and while the huge stores of ammunition necessary for the preliminary bombardment were being prepared the French front line of trenches wherever it was too far from the enemy's position was steadily pushed forward by means of winding communication trenches dug under fire and generally by night, so that when the time for the assault came the average distance that had to be covered during the first rush across the open had been reduced to about 200 yards.

Even then the task in the face of modern rifle and machine-gun fire was so tremendous that the Germans believed it to be impossible. The wire entanglements protecting their first line trenches (in many cases five rows deep) had been battered and torn from their coarser iron stanchions by the furious preliminary bombardment which for seventy-two hours ploughed up the ground in front of their position, buried whole companies of men in the ruins of the trenches, prevented food and water from being brought up to them from the rear, and in many cases almost reduced them to a state of insanity.

GERMAN DEFENCE SCHEME.

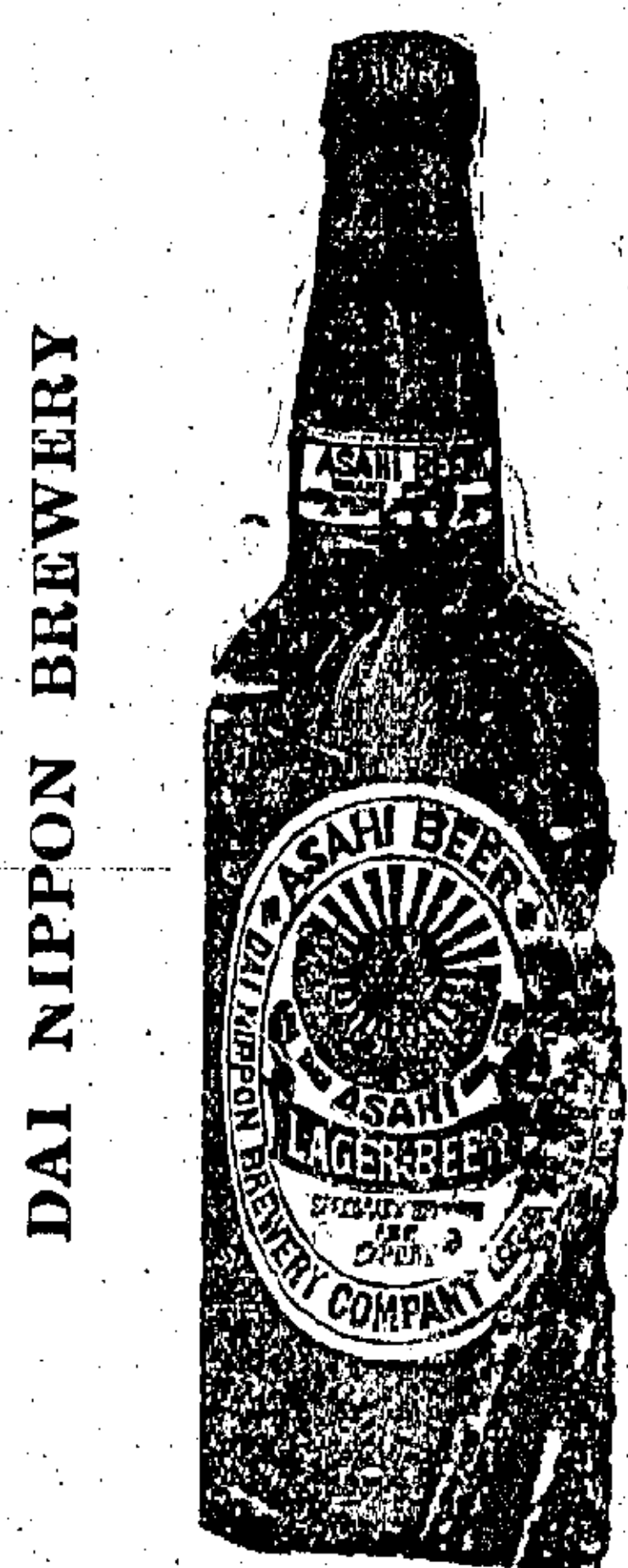
One striking sign of their confidence was the number and size of the underground refuges, more than 20 ft. deep, which they had laboriously carved out of the solid chalk all along the line. In one small sector there are 150 of them, strongly buttressed with stout timber props and fitted with double rows of berths for a large number of men. Their solidity is typical of the whole scheme of the defence. In that twenty miles of front there are hundreds and hundreds of miles of trenches and light railways. In every case the French had to make their attack either over flat ground or up a slope, without cover of any sort, and, though the first rows of barbed wire had as a rule been destroyed before the advance, further on much of it which was placed on the reverse slope of occasional descents had escaped the artillery fire, and in any case the shell-holes with which the ground had been pitted were in themselves a serious obstacle.

Standing on the parapets of what had been the advanced French trenches before September 26th and looking across the 15, or 100, or 200 yards which lay between them and the old German first line, I found it almost impossible to believe that in that long series of separate assaults the French armies could have breasted that deadly intervening space as one man, and then charged over line after line of further trenches, some of them rounding up detached bodies of the enemy and hammering away at them till they surrendered with their guns and stores, while the rest in many cases swept the main body before them, on and on to the horizon. It seemed on the spot incredible that flesh and blood could have done it.

UNSPEAKABLE AUSTRIAN BRUTALITY.

The commander of a Russian Division on the Austrian front has recommended pensioning the widow of a priest named Veremchuk, in recognition of Veremchuk's wonderful heroism. The facts are that when a scouting party was about to be ambushed, Veremchuk sailed the boat across the river in his own boat, under heavy fire. He was shot in the hip when returning after landing the soldiers, and became so weak from loss of blood, that he lost control of the rudder, and drifted downstream, where he fell into the hands of Austrians. Peasants heard cries, and next day they found him with his head battered, and his mouth filled with clay. His body was covered with gashes, his collarbone was broken, and the knee tendons cut, evidence that he had been tortured. His body was added by bullets.

ASAHI BEER.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG.

1231

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

"NOVARA"
Arrived Hongkong on 22nd December, 1915, from BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Arabia" and "Kashgar."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. FARR,

For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, HULL, LONDON, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN"

Captain H. J. Henderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 31st inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Jan., 1916, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [1330]

The Hun has apparently to be careful of indiscriminate "safering." He may not strafe even indirectly a fellow-Hun, as a tradesman of the Fatherland discovered to his cost the other day. In remitting an account over which there had been some trouble the man added the universal prayer and added to it his creditor's name. This tradesman took the matter to court, and the Hun was fined for wishing God's punishment to fall upon an innocent man!

SAYS NO ONE NEED REMAIN THIN NOW.

PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE FOR THIN, UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN.

Thousands of people suffer from excessive thinness, weak nerves and feeble stomachs who having tried advertised flesh-makers, food-lads, physical culture stunts and rub-on creams, resign themselves to life-long skinniness and think nothing will make them fat. Yet their case is not hopeless. A recently discovered regenerative force makes fat grow after years of thinness, and is also unequalled for repairing the waste of sickness or faulty digestion and for strengthening the nerves. This remarkable strength-giving, fat-producing element of acknowledged merit have been combined in this peerless preparation, which is endorsed by eminent physicians and used by prominent people everywhere. It is absolutely harmless, inexpensive and efficient.

A month's systematic use of Sargol should produce flesh and strength by correcting faults of digestion and by supplying highly concentrated fats to the blood. Increased nourishment is obtained from the food eaten, and the additional fats that thin people need are provided.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,

and other leading Chemists supply Sargol and say there is a large demand for it.

[700-12]

GOLF AT FANLING.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S COMPETITIONS.

The course at Fanling was busy throughout yesterday when an eighteen-hole bogey competition, and a mixed foursomes competition were played off. Play commenced in the early morning with the eighteen-hole bogey competition, under handicap. There were about forty competitors, and when the last of these came in just before tea time it was found that a tie had been made for the first place, Capt. Campbell and Mr. D. D. Kraft finishing up all square.

The mixed foursomes competition of eighteen holes, medal play, under handicap, in which the competitors chose their own opponents and partners, attracted fifty players. The best card was returned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Humphreys, with 105, less 27, a nett total of 78, which was a most commendable achievement in face of the long handicap. The next best card was supplied by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gompertz with 114, less 26, nett total 88. Play was always very keen and the full details of the games will be given later.

The semi-final of the foursomes competition which is being played for the Governor's medal is fixed for January 2nd, and the final for January 8th.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. KOWLOON.

There was a brilliant and exciting finish to this game on the Hongkong Cricket Ground yesterday, Kowloon gaining a victory with but little time to spare by four runs. Pearce was batting with such confidence that at one time it appeared most probable that Hongkong would win with wickets to spare, but after the first three men were disposed of there was little prolonged resistance to the Kowloon trundlers. Thursday, who was put on to bowl when Hongkong were within measurable distance of victory, took three wickets very quickly at small cost. The feature of the day, however, was the brilliant and forceful display of Claxton for Kowloon. His century was compiled by powerful strokes all round the wicket. He was well set and apparently quite master of the bowling when he unexpectedly fell a victim to Brand. Score and analysis:—

KOWLOON.

First Innings, 165.

HONGKONG FIRST INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, c Brand, b Macaskill	38
R. O. Hutchison, c Macaskill, b Reed	32
H. E. Muriel, b Reed	11
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Reed	11
R. N. Anderson, b Reed	23
R. A. Brand, b Reed	4
M. M. Mans, b Reed	3
A. L. Gace, run out	0
R. Kennedy, b Kay	8
R. E. O. Bird, run out	9
D. E. Donnelly, not out	1
Extras	14

Total 145

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Braga	5	0	26	0
Reed	20	3	58	4
Macaskill	5	0	20	1
Kay	9	2	21	3

KOWLOON SECOND INNINGS.

A. A. Claxton, b Brand	110
S. M. Whyte, b Brand	20
R. P. Thurfeld, run out	7
K. H. Macaskill, c Mitchell, b Brand	2
Major Robertson, c Mitchell, b Brand	3
R. P. Thurfeld, not out	31
E. B. Reed, b Brand	6
J. P. Robinson, c Mitchell, b Bird	0
M. H. Taylor, b Brand	1
W. Kay, st. Gace, b Bird	14
Dr. Forsyth, c Pearce, b Bird	0
Extras	12

Total 214

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brand	16	2	77	6
Bird	21	1	52	3
Mans	3	0	21	0
Anderson	6	2	25	0
Donnelly	3	0	27	0

HONGKONG SECOND INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, run out	70
R. O. Hutchison, c and b Macaskill	46
R. N. Anderson, c Robinson, b Reed	38
R. A. Brand, run out	15
H. E. Muriel, b Reed	3
A. L. Gace, c Thurfeld, b Reed	7
M. M. Mans, c Taylor, b Reed	0
D. E. Donnelly, c Robinson, b Thurfeld	10
R. Kennedy, b Thurfeld	0
E. J. R. Mitchell, lbw, b Taylor	8
R. E. O. Bird, not out	1
Extras	15

Total 227

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kay	7	1	39	0
Reed	20.5	4	60	3
Taylor	7	1	29	1
Braga	7	1	31	0
Macaskill	3	0	22	1
Robinson	3	0	24	0
Thurfeld	6	0	16	5

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

MILITARY v. "THE REST."

Considerable alterations had to be made in the composition of "The Rest's" team in the exhibition match in aid of the Tobacco Fund at Happy Valley yesterday. Owing to the death of two of their comrades the Navy men could not play, and their places were filled by men selected from various military teams. There was a large crowd of spectators, and from the manner in which the game opened there appeared every possibility that the encounter would provide some excellent football. "The Rest" were early aggressive, but the Military cleared their lines, and Townsend, gaining possession at the other end, shot for goal. The ball passing between Raiton's legs. The ball had scarcely been punted back into the centre before Davies scored with a pretty attempt from the left. Gibson took the ball, but failed to hold it. "The Rest" had not recovered from this shock before yet another point had been scored against them, Swan beating the custodian with a shot that should most certainly have been saved. Thereafter "The Rest" were a discouraged and beaten team. Their display was colourless and completely lacking in purpose and forcefulness, while, on the other hand, their opponents displayed the most effective combination. Their defence easily held the opposing front rank, and their forwards, who showed a remarkable understanding, gave a sparkling exhibition of clean, clever forward work. Davies in particular was at the height of his form, and the opposing defence utterly failed to restrain him. He received valuable aid from Peplow, the Shropshires' winger, and from Swan. Before the interval Davies again beat "The Rest's" custodian, and in the second half, when the military completely monopolised the exchanges, three more points were scored by Swan (two) and Davies. "The Rest" fielded what appeared on paper to be a formidable combination, but several of the men were completely off their game, and failed to do themselves justice.

The teams were:—

MILITARY—Rogers (R.E.); Caple (R.G.A.) and Coxon (R.E.); Smith (R.E.), Williams (K.E.L.I.), and Townsend (R.G.A.); Youngman (R.G.A.); Townsend (R.E.), Davies (A.O.C.), Swan (R.G.A.), and Peplow (K.S.L.I.).

THE REST—Gibson (R.G.A.); M. L. Raiton (H.K.) and Wall (K.S.L.I.); Woods (A.O.C.), J. Stewart (H.K.), and T. R. Chasels (H.K.); Draper (R.G.A.), J. Stalker (H.K.), W. V. Pennell (H.K.), H. McTavish (H.K.), and Pearce (R.E.).

Mr. F. W. Wright controlled the game excellently. The linesmen were Mr. W. F. Knapp and Gunner Payne.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

JAPANESE OFFICER'S VIEWS.

Major Ninomiya, a Japanese officer who has been attached to the Allied Headquarters in Flanders, has just passed through Malaya on his way back to Japan. Interviewed by a representative of the *Times of Malaya*, as to the trend of the war, Major Ninomiya emphatically stated that in his opinion the Allies would have an overwhelming victory over the Huns and their other partners in crime, though he did not think that such final victory could be expected before the end of 1916, thus justifying Lord Kitchener's first prediction of a three years' war. Asked his opinion of the Allies' troops, the Major, who saw much service during the Russo-Japanese war, stated that the British infantryman was the finest soldier in the world, his rifle fire being wonderfully accurate, whereas, on the other hand, the machine-trained Teuton soldier fired blindly on command. Major Ninomiya was also loud in his praise of the French artillery, adding that the work of the French "75s" was simply marvellous, and this in spite of the great advance that has been made of recent years in the science of artillery shooting. Proceeding, the Major predicted that the war would end with the suddenness with which it started—a conclusion which seemed almost inevitable in view of the vast inroad made by Germany upon her reserves of "gun-fodder" and her ever-dwindling supply of munitions. The Japanese, he went on to say, were very proud of their alliance with Great Britain, and there was nothing which they would not do to further the Allied cause. Even now the Japanese arsenals were working at full speed, almost night and day, in the manufacture of arms, big and small, and ammunition for the Russians. It is interesting to learn that the Major saw the Prince of Wales at the front, and with many others, was greatly impressed by the bravery and manly bearing of His Royal Highness.

The Bank of England has lost about 500 male members of its staff through enlistment, and any more who wish to join the Army must send in their resignations first. As a piece of special information, the resignations may not be accepted! At the present moment the Bank employs about 200 girl clerks. (No chance of a susceptible man keeping his balance there.)

"AN ALSATIA OF ROGUES AND VAGABONDS."

SHANGHAI A FESTERING SORE IN THE BODY POLITIC OF CHINA.

MAGISTRATE'S STRONG COMMENT IN THE ARMS CASE.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on Dec. 20th, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu, the case was concluded in which Yao Ching-foo, Tong Yong-tsang, Chan Ah-chau, Tsao Ling-yi and Tsang Tsang-ling were charged with having, on December 2nd, attempted to sell firearms in the Settlement, without having obtained a licence from the Municipal Council to do so, and further with conspiring to keep certain military arms, to wit, rifles, without official permission. It will be remembered that at the last hearing the Court found the first three prisoners guilty.

Jackson Carlos Lewis, an American, said, he knew that his name had been mentioned in the case by Morrison.

Mr. Newman—in this particular case under discussion, Morrison stated he was acting as your agent in connection with the sale of 15,000 Hanyang rifles?—Morrison never acted as my agent for the sale of 15,000 Hanyang rifles or any other rifles.

Did you know of such a sale?—I did. Will you give the full circumstances to the Court; all the details of such sale?—In my business as a commission agent, I received a commission from one George Sonnecker.

What nationality was George Sonnecker?—German, I believe. When I received the commission, it was type-written, signed by Sonnecker and myself, and there were two other persons present when we signed it.

What was the commission for?—Commission to sell 15,000 second-hand Mauser rifles.

Were you to sell or to buy?—To sell. For them?—Yes; at a commission of 10 per cent.

We have a certain number of revolvers; did you have anything to do with the contract for 1,500 revolvers?—There were 1,500 Mausers.

Who were the principals and agents in that?—Rheinhardt gave a commission to me. Morrison was buying from me. He was my agent for buying from me.

Did you know for whom Morrison was buying?—No, I did not.

With regard to the 20,000 German rifles, did you arrange any sale or not?—No; I did not.

Did that deal go through?—For 1,500, no, while I had the commission.

For whom were the revolvers intended? Whom were they to be sold to?—When Sonnecker gave me the commission it was clearly understood that the rifles were not to be sold to the Chinese.

Did you at any time hear of the probable destination of these rifles?—No, I heard it said they were probably intended for India or the Straits.

Who did you get that information from?—I heard it discussed among different parties. Schratter and Eickhoff were buying for the Straits and shipping for the Straits.

What other deals have you had in arms?—I have not had any outside of those.

At this juncture Mr. Newman handed to the witness a document which was signed by the compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and witnessed by Messrs. Barnes Moss and J. J. Gilmore. It stated: Shanghai, October 15th. On demand and after inspection, the rifles being found in a serviceable condition, will pay J. C. Lewis Tls. 412,500 in bank notes for 15,000 rifles and 1,500,000 cartridges. Witness recognized the document.

Mr. Newman—Did that go through?—15,000 Mauser rifles.

Have you seen any other document relating to any deal of arms at any other place?—Yes, I have seen a number of documents from time to time. People came to buy arms. Some brought to me various documents saying they had money on deposit with various banks.

In particular, have you seen a contract dated about November 23rd, 1915?—There was a contract about that time but I could not be sure of the date.

Mr. Newman—I think at one time you did see a number of arms?—Yes, I might have.

Where were those arms?—There were some arms aboard junk here.

Where?—Outside Woosung.

Did you see any at Garden Bridge?—I did not see any, but I understood that there were some—underneath Garden Bridge.

Which particular lot was there?—The same fifteen thousand.

In junks?—No, under logs.

When was that?—About four months ago.

You have heard about fifteen thousand Hanyang rifles?—Yes.

But you have not had anything to do with those?—No, I don't think there are fifteen thousand Hanyang rifles in existence.

Morrison stated to the Court that these rifles were only to be sold to Chinese because if they got in to the hands of the belligerent Powers the opposing Powers would raise international complications?—I never heard anything about that.

As a matter of fact you say that not only were you not instructed not to sell to Chinese, but to sell to foreigners?—It was distinctly understood that they were not to be sold to Chinese whether they had a permit or not.

Why was that?—I do not know.

Rather curious. Did it not strike you as rather curious?—No, because there were a lot of people in the market buying rifles and the Germans who had the rifles could not sell.

Can you suggest any reason why Morrison should say you were his principal?—He was told to say it.

Do you know of your own knowledge whose agent he was?—As far as I know, he was acting for Schratter & Co., and at one time, I know, he was buying for Eickhoff.

Continuing witness said that he did not approach any foreigner over buying these firearms. Neither did he deal through the Chinese. He had seen the list furnished by the accused of the arms for sale and it was possible that the inside knowledge that these Chinese had was due to some broker telling the Chinese the number of rifles there were. He did not know of any other brokers selling arms, outside Morrison and himself.

What about the two gentlemen, Messrs. Barnes Moss and Gilmore?—They might have been dealing in arms. I don't know, they did not buy any from me.

How was it you did not make any attempt to sell these rifles for Sonnecker?—I did try to sell them to the compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Did you make any further effort?—No. Where did Sonnecker get his rifles from?—I do not know.

You satisfied yourself that the rifles existed because you saw them. Were they the rifles that you were to sell?—Yes.

Do you know if they are in the settlement?—They were in the settlement up to three weeks ago.

Were they in the settlement up to three weeks ago?

Outside again.

He was told that by Chinese but he did not know where the rifles were destined. Sonnecker was not now in Shanghai.

Tsao Ling-yi gave evidence on his own behalf and testified that he would not have had anything to do with putting through the deal if he had thought that the commander had not had a permit.

The fifth defendant, giving an account of how he was arrested, said that as they neared Hongkong Police Station the commander said, "Here we are, come in here," and he was arrested. He would have done no business unless the commander had produced his permit.

Woo Zung-kwang and Zung Zeh-char were charged with a similar offence on December 9th.

Det. Sergt. Givens said that he told Wu that he would want the rifles to make an attack on the Arsenal the next night. Wu suggested that it was rather a dangerous thing to discuss such matters in a teahop as there were always detective's seconds about. Witness then asked upon what conditions the goods were to be delivered, and it was stipulated that half the money in cash should be deposited with a Mr. Almeida, a Portuguese lawyer, who would be responsible for the good faith of the seller.

Mr. Almeida, a Portuguese lawyer, said that he was approached by a Mr. Pereira who told him he was acting on behalf of someone else in a deal of arms, and wanted him to draw up a contract between the parties. He was told that the seller was a foreigner and he was satisfied as far as the buyer was concerned that the transaction was a *bona fide* one. He was also to receive half the purchase price in cash and, after the purchaser had seen the arms, to hand that over to the seller, but there were certain conditions, put in the contract which made him doubt whether the arms did exist and so frightened he was of having a trick played on him, that he secured a revolver to ensure that the money entrusted to him should not be stolen.

In answer to Mr. Newman, witness said that the name of the seller was Mr. Crowley. He was introduced to witness as the seller, but frankly he did not believe that these parties ever had any arms.

Mr. B. A. Pereira deposed that he was an agent for Schratter, who had told him that the arms were in the settlement.

Mr. Newman—Morrison said that he would not sell them to Russians?—Who Schratter! Schratter would sell them to anybody. (Laughter.)

Mr. Musso then asked that the second defendant, who had committed his offence on Chinese territory, should be handed over to the Arsenal Authorities, a request which was granted.

Woo said he had not been engaged in the business before. A Japanese broker had told him that there was a Russian who wanted to buy arms and that the Russian had a foreign permit. He was out of employment when he was approached and consequently took the matter up.

In giving judgment, Mr. Grant Jones said:—Before I proceed to deal with the prisoners themselves, I wish to draw attention to the deplorable state of affairs in the Settlement, as revealed during the course of this trial. What should be the habitat of a peaceful commercial community has become an Alsatia of rogues and vagabonds, native and foreign. In its present condition Shanghai is a festering sore in the body politic of China. The evidence adduced before us shows that there was, and presumably still is, an enormous quantity of arms in the Settlement; that those arms have not arrived through the proper channels but have been smuggled into our midst; and that disreputable foreign individuals, and disreputable Chinese are vying with each other in the traffic, a traffic which can have no other purpose than to effect a breach of the neutrality laws of the country or to promote domestic disturbance and civil strife.

He passed the following sentences: Ching-foo, 4 months; Tong Yong-tsang, 4 months; Chan Ah-chau, 2 months; Tsao Ling-yi, 18 months; Tsang Tsang-ling, 15 months and Wu Zung-kwang, 18 months.

The two Christian Scientists in Berlin have been condemned to six months' imprisonment for causing the death of their patients. The judges seem to have regarded the whole proceedings rather in the light of a welcome change in the routine of their office. They asked the "Scientists" what would happen if a believer went to the war and lost to a shower of bullets? The "believer" told him that all the "Scientists" in the field had been wonderfully protected. "What would happen if all soldiers were 'Scientists'?" asked the judges. The women were by no means complacent, but said that there would be no war. "What would happen, if you were seated upon a barrel of dynamite, without knowing it, and an enemy made it explode?" They assured the judges that the explosion would not take place.

INTIMATIONS

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[22]

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Hongkong, 26th December, 1915.

[1176]

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[163.4]

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INTIMATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913, and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

FIRST AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL at the rate of 12 cents per share will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1915, at the Offices of the Undersigned, New Government Building, Hongkong, during Office hours. No payment will be made to Shareholders without production of Share Certificates.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1310]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913, and

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND of \$100 per cent. has been declared in the above matter, and may be collected at the Offices of the Undersigned, New Government Building, Hongkong, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1915.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1915. [1311]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914),

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$8,000,000,

AND
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915),

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that the interest instalments for the month of December, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000)—\$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 15th December, 1915. [1329]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1913, of Fifty Shares Nos. 9311-9360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WEI A. KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 13th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1277]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificates of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 234577/234626 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate. For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1279]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road and South of I. L. 1916, Robinson Road respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents (Approximate).	Area (Approximate).	Useful Area.
1	Lot 1, above Kennedy Road, Robinson Road.	As per plan.	50,711 sq. ft. (about).	184,534 sq. ft.	
2	Lot 2, above Kennedy Road, Robinson Road.	As per plan.	50,711 sq. ft. (about).	184,534 sq. ft.	

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TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled. Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom. Outhouses and Grand Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1313]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, 4 Baths, 1/2 c. Ample Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year.
Apply to—
COLBOURNE LITTLE,
18 Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1291]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 188, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1168]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 8 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"G. LENSCHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [39]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. NEAR HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak. No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay. GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Nos. 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

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THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Wake Garage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
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Albion Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1915. [1177]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Aristic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1736]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

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2 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bottles Sherry, Light Dry.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
2 Bottles Gin.
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE No. 2—\$26.

1 Bottle St. Marcouze Champagne.
1 Bottle Sparkling Burgundy.
3 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry.
1 Bottle Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Gin.
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

CASE No. 3—\$30.

2 Bottles St. Marcouze Champagne.
1 Bottle Sherry Superior Pale Dry.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Very Fine Old Brown Brandy.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
2 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28th DECEMBER, 1915.

"THE HONGKONG HUNDRED."

THE young men of this Colony and the heads of commercial houses have reason to think, to feel grateful for the publication of the article which was contributed to our columns last week under the title of "The Hongkong Hundred," for, though it contained some statements which it would be difficult to defend on any ground other than the motive which inspired them, it has resulted in removing an undesired reproach. In future, no one will be able, metaphorically speaking, to point the finger of scorn at either one or the other and say: "You look on unmoved at the heroic measures which the Mother Country is taking for the sake of the Empire and of humanity and withhold your support, as though the struggle was no concern of yours." We know now that if eligible young men in the Colony do not go home in order to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers on the field of battle it is because their services cannot be dispensed with here. "A man who can work with his head to maintain, and, if possible, expand the trade of the Empire and thus husband or increase the resources of the Empire, while at the same time he uses his hands in the defence of the Colony or for the maintenance of law and order, is—in the words of His Excellency the Governor—too valuable an asset of which lightly to deprive the Colony. In pursuance of this policy many a young man has been refused permission to resign in order to enlist in the army, which are being raised in England." The moral responsibility is thus transferred from the individual, as our contributor points out, to the local Government. We agree with him that it would have been far better if this had been made clear long ago, for then much misunderstanding would have been avoided. As it is a number of young men who were anxious to go to the front

have been allowed to appear in the eyes of some as shirkers, while British firms, whose patriotism is beyond question, have been unjustly regarded as indifferent to the needs of the Empire when those needs threatened to clash with their own interest and convenience. That the public are not alone to blame for any uncharitable impression which they may have formed must be conceded in view of the fact that from time to time men have been allowed to leave Hongkong for the purpose of enlisting in the armies raised at Home and that until a day or two ago no announcement had ever been made that further men could not be spared. It may, of course, be argued that the presence of Regulars and Territorials in the Colony should be a sufficient indication on this point. We venture to think, however, that this is hardly conclusive, for, while it might be prudent to deplete the armed forces of the Colony to the extent which the removal of either the Regulars or Territorials would entail, it might still be possible to continue to liberate individual local residents desirous of joining the Colours. That every man who can be spared should be spared to swell the ranks of those upon whom the chief burden of defending this Colony, in common with the rest of the Empire, really rests is self-evident, and it seems not unreasonable to suggest that any decision which may have been come to earlier in the war should be reconsidered in the light of present-day needs. At the same time it must not be forgotten that no inconsiderable portion of the enormous force which Great Britain is raising must be employed in maintaining the peace and security of her Overseas Dominions. In this task there are still many thousands of Territorials engaged who volunteered for the front at the outbreak of hostilities, and for eighteen months have had to derive what consolation they could from the knowledge that it was their patriotism which enabled regular troops to be thrown rapidly into the fighting-line from all parts of the world. Of them and of the Hongkong Volunteer force, it may truthfully be said: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby to be his Private Secretary.

Major-General Kelly, C.B., lately General Officer Commanding the Troops in China, has been given the command of the East Anglian Division.

On Monday night a party of fifty sailors from one of the warships in Singapore was entertained to dinner at Raffles Hotel in commemoration of the fight off the Falkland Islands.

The members of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association held their annual sports at Happy Valley yesterday. The very numerous events were invariably keenly contested, and the function was very successful.

The Government Gazette notifies that the licences for the celebration of marriages granted as below are cancelled:—Rhenish Mission Chapel (Cnaigelladi), Bonham Road, Bethesda Chapel (German), West Point, and Basel Mission Chapel, Third Street, and Shaokwan.

The Government Gazette intimates that all officials of Hongkong Government and all officers of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces stationed in the Colony are expected to write their names in His Excellency the Governor's visitors' book as early as possible in the month of January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Withycombe, who served with the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Hongkong and Singapore, has been selected for the command of the Belfast Infantry Brigade of the Ulster Division, and will be given the rank of brigadier-general whilst so employed.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday of E.H.A. Edwin Manley, of H.M.S. Tamar, and Private F. Penfold, R.M.L.I. Full Naval honours were accorded. The bodies were drawn on gun carriages by bluejackets and marines, the firing party being composed of sailors. Among the officers who attended were Commander F. J. B. Gibson, H.M.S. Tamar, and Engineer-Commander Dav-

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE HONGKONG HUNDRED."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]
SIR,—I have been informed that some persons think that I wrote the article under the above heading and to which a reply was sent on the 24th inst. I shall be much obliged, therefore, if you will allow me to use your journal as a medium of expressing my denial to such allegations. I know nothing about the communication in question or whose composition it is. I am, etc.,
E. M. TOZER.
Hongkong, 27th Dec, 1915.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The plaintive note of sadness pervading your greetings of to-day will undoubtedly be echoed by the whole Colony. The joy that Christmas usually brings to all Christians, as symbolic of the advent on earth of the Son of Man, is this year clouded by the deep gloom cast by this terrible and inhuman war, in which almost all Christendom is locked in deadly conflict.

It is meet, indeed, to mourn the loss of those who have fallen in the battlefields. But at the same time it is no small consolation to know that they will always live in the memory of the millions yet unborn and shine in all their glory in the brightest pages of the history of this Country. They will never die, as the noble line of Kipling's quoted by you says, "Peace and Goodwill on Earth! As this was the message sent to man from on High at the Nativity of Christ let the Christian in us make us turn our attention to the soldiers of the enemy and not to those in high places who forced this war. We have been assured by several statements emanating from the Allies themselves that a very great number of prisoners captured by them were not only tired of, but detested, the war and that they could not help fighting because they were compelled to do so. This is confirmed by the statements that the Germans trained their guns on their own soldiery and sometimes annihilated even whole regiments for refusing to fight. Do those heroes who willingly sacrificed their own lives for a just cause that tyranny might not live also die? No, never; for they, too, shall live as the soldiers in the Great War of Liberation when Germany dies! Even to-day the brave and bleeding Serbians are fleeing from their homes. What harrowing tales of misery and of woe they have suffered and are suffering, alas, only God knows.

This spectacle of misery may not move you, O! Neutrals. But look at the other spectacle that all shall live in bondage if Germany lives. And who is there so mean who will not be free and fight for the cause of Liberty—Yours truly,
J. M. XAVIER.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1915.

Major-General Kelly, C.B., lately General Officer Commanding the Troops in China, has been given the command of the East Anglian Division.

On Monday night a party of fifty sailors from one of the warships in Singapore was entertained to dinner at Raffles Hotel in commemoration of the fight off the Falkland Islands.

The members of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association held their annual sports at Happy Valley yesterday. The very numerous events were invariably keenly contested, and the function was very successful.

The Government Gazette notifies that the licences for the celebration of marriages granted as below are cancelled:—Rhenish Mission Chapel (Cnaigelladi), Bonham Road, Bethesda Chapel (German), West Point, and Basel Mission Chapel, Third Street, and Shaokwan.

The Government Gazette intimates that all officials of Hongkong Government and all officers of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces stationed in the Colony are expected to write their names in His Excellency the Governor's visitors' book as early as possible in the month of January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Withycombe, who served with the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Hongkong and Singapore, has been selected for the command of the Belfast Infantry Brigade of the Ulster Division, and will be given the rank of brigadier-general whilst so employed.

THE RECRUITING BOOM.

NOT ATTRIBUTABLE TO FEAR OF CONSCRIPTION.

The flood of recruiting enthusiasm is rising daily, says a London message of November 17th. Soons as the recruiting offices in London, Manchester, Hull, Birmingham, Aberdeen, and other provincial centres recall the eagerness to enlist following upon the news of Germany's dash for Paris. Recruiting sergeants do not attribute the boom to fear of conscription. They say that the recent setbacks have shown many men for the first time that the success of the war depends upon their enlisting. The majority of the recruits are unmarried, and average 25 years of age. They are noticeably cheerful—even boisterous—in their demeanour. The central recruiting offices are at Great Scotland Yard, where a queue six deep is to be seen serpentine down the central hall, awaiting the doctors' examinations.

Many Canadian and Australian wounded soldiers are assisting at the recruiting meetings in Trafalgar Square. There are quaint scenes at the plain of Nelson's column. Orators single out likely youths in the crowd, and challenge them to join the colours. Scores answer the appeal forthwith, scrambling up the plinth and taking the shilling amidst the cheers of the crowd. Hundreds of unmarried employees at the Post Office, the Enfield small arms factory, and other Government departments have offered to enlist, disabled soldiers and old men taking their places. The whole staff of the University College of Southampton has enlisted, including three professors and eight lecturers.

Married men who had hitherto hung back are enlisting in large numbers under Lord Derby's scheme, by which men of military age are divided into 46 groups, according to ages between 18 and 40. The signal success may be due to Lord Derby's promise that the married men will not be called until the single men are exhausted. Thus a married man of 25 years of age will not be called up until the members of the other 39 groups have been recruited, whereas an unmarried man in the twenties will be called up almost immediately.

A house-to-house canvass is proceeding vigorously. The Labour Party, in all parts of the country, is growing increasingly angry at Lord Derby's manifesto on compulsion in the case of unmarried men, maintaining that there is no justification for this in Mr. Asquith's statements.

Mr. Asquith's explanation in the Commons to-day was awaited with intense interest. The Premier, however, refused to go beyond his statement of November 2nd and added: "There is no question of resorting to coercion as there will be an adequate response by all classes to recruiting, especially by the unmarried men."

SUBMARINES' DASH TO THE BALTIC.

UNDER THE EYES OF A GERMAN FLEET.

A Copenhagen correspondent wired on 26th ult. —
I learn from Helsingborg that the German Fleet activity in the Sound during the last few days has been due to the appearance of a large British submarine flotilla, which succeeded in passing into the Baltic despite all the German vigilance and the patrol ships at the southern end. My correspondent states that the skill with which the British submarines were manoeuvred in these narrow waters under the very eyes of the Germans has caused great nervousness in the German Navy. An Exchange telegram from Copenhagen said:—
A British squadron, consisting of Dreadnoughts, several cruisers, and many torpedo-boats, entered the Sound during the last few days. Due to the appearance of a large British submarine flotilla, which succeeded in passing into the Baltic despite all the German vigilance and the patrol ships at the southern end. My correspondent states that the skill with which the British submarines were manoeuvred in these narrow waters under the very eyes of the Germans has caused great nervousness in the German Navy. An Exchange telegram from Copenhagen said:—
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THE WAR.

FINANCES OF BELLIGERENTS.

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

FALL OF PERSIAN CABINET.

ALLIES' DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BELLIGERENTS' FINANCES.

CONTRASTED BY MR. MONTAGU.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Hon. J. S. Montagu, interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a very favourable comparison of the financial position of Great Britain and Germany, contrasted in scathing terms Herr Helfferich's hysterics and M. Ribot's unvarnished account of the French Loan results. Germany throw everything into the scale to strike a decisive blow before our preparations would bear fruit. She struck, and failed. He pointed out that while British exchange in America had been restored to a more steady balance, the German exchange had been falling to vanishing point. Germany had realised on all her available assets in the shape of negotiable foreign securities and had suspended specie payments. If this happened under present conditions what would be the value of the mark when peace comes? The German importer wants to re-stock his empty larder and storehouses, tries to exchange his depreciated paper for overseas goods. Germany had made no provision for the payment of interest on her War Loans. Moreover Austria's financial ruin was already complete. Germany had been sucked dry. If the enemy emerges from the war in the same state as after the 30 years' War we will be able to hang up our swords without anxiety for the rest part of the century.

PERSIAN CABINET FALLS.

ALLIES' DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH.

TEHRAN, December 26th.

The Cabinet has fallen, and the Shah has nominated Firman Firman Premier. This is a great diplomatic victory for the Allies.

It appears that Prince Reuss (the German Minister to Persia) returned to Tehran after his abortive attempt at a coup d'etat, and subsequently left for Kermanshah, where he met the emissary of General Von der Goltz. He afterwards proceeded to Bagdad, where he met Herr Vassal, who was appointed to succeed him as Minister at Tehran.

UNTRUE TURKISH REPORTS.

LONDON, December 26th.

The Press Bureau says that recent Turkish reports of the sinking of monitors on the Tigris are untrue. No armed vessel has been sunk, except two small river gunboats, the abandonment of which was announced on the 4th December.

HERR BALLIN'S CHRISTMAS WISHES.

HIS FEAR OF AN ECONOMIC WAR.

LONDON, December 26th.

Herr Ballin, the manager of the Hamburg-America Line, publishes his Christmas wishes in a German newspaper. He says that the men who are called upon to construct peace will have the foremost task, besides ending the war, which has destroyed generations, and simultaneously ending the armament fever, of finding a security that the sanguinary war shall not be followed by an economical war, which will separate the nations.

"BILLETS" IN FRANCE.

SOME RECENT EXPERIENCES.

Billets occasionally form a vexed subject out at the front. Regiments coming into a town watch each other closely to see which secures the best billets, and if one regiment gets better quarters than the other on two occasions running, the brigade billeting officer is looked upon with suspicion and suspected of being engaged to the sister of the adjutant of the rival regiment. Even generals have been known to smile less genially at each other because one occupied a chateau while the other lived in the home farm.

Billets are partly a matter of arrangement, partly a question of "bouncé." The general commanding the division decides where his different brigades are to billet in accordance with tactical considerations. Each brigade then sends on a billeting party in advance to the area selected. The party is supervised by the brigade billeting officer, who also areas to the different regiments. A smart regimental billeting officer will discover a reason why his regiment should not be allotted the town sewage works, and why it would be better if some other regiment was put there. Or the billeting officer of another regiment will "jump" a nice private house just outside his area and get his officers installed in it before the regiment in whose area the house properly belongs discovers what he has done. By this time it is probably late at night, the possession is nine points of the law, and the officers of the regiment that has been robbed lie down, too tired to grumble in an outhouse.

As a general rule when a regiment marches into a village where it is only going to billet for one night the men are put in barns and haystacks. In this way they can be kept together by platoons, easily assembled in case of alarm, and the actual disposal of them takes far less time than going from cottage to cottage and putting a few in each. In even the smallest villages in France there is nearly always a good supply of barns and haystacks. The men find the hay and straw good enough lying after a trench, and probably prefer it to the bare floor of a cottage. Officers sometimes lie down with the men and sometimes seek a cottage bedroom. Most of the beds in French cottages have a tier of at least three mattresses, so that taking two and lying them on the floor three people can make themselves comfortable in one bedroom.

By customary etiquette (the captain of the company has the bed and the subalterns lie on mattresses on the floor; where there are only subalterns in the company they fight for the bed).

In the early days of the war the French peasantry nearly all remained in their villages, even though the latter were quite close to the firing line. The peasants are invariably hospitable and cordial to the British soldiers in a way which our troops who have fought in France never forget. Not a murmur have I ever heard from a farmer as a platoon of mud-colored Tommy's tramped into his hayloft, pulled the hay about to make themselves comfortable, and lay down in it. Perhaps the hay represented the farmer's savings for the year, and capital for the next. But the French peasants seem to give of their all to the British Tommy as gladly as if he were their only son. Our men return the hospitality with gifts of tins of bully beef and lend a hand with the farm work, milking the cows and so forth.

I do, however, remember one rather amusing story of an example to the contrary of the welcome the French people generally give us. It is a true story, and though people reading it may lift their eyebrows incredulously there are some still living who were with me on the occasion and can vouch for it. I and two brother officers had gone into a village near our trenches on the Aisne to forage. We found a small farm where we could buy cider and some eggs. We decided to boil and eat the eggs in the farmer's kitchen. He put the fire at our disposal and stood by his door while we ate the eggs sitting round his table. I noticed he seemed a little surly. We talked with him and asked him about the Germans, who had been through the village before us, and our own troops. He said that some officers of the German Staff, who were passing through, had commandeered his kitchen for the night. We asked him if our troops behaved well towards the peasantry, and he said that they did. Then we asked about the Germans. He grew enthusiastic. The German Staff officers, he said, were most perfect gentlemen. When they sat down to dine the night they were in his house they asked him to join them at the table. We looked guilty; at each other for we had finished the eggs and left him standing by the door.

This is, of course, a very wild exception. As a rule the general tale told by the French people is of roughness and sometimes of brutality, at the hands of the invaders. I shall never forget one house in which we billeted when we were following in German footsteps after their retreat. It had been commandeered by the officers of a German regiment as their billet. They had ransacked everything, carrying away with them blankets, pillows, and everything they could lay hands on. There was hardly a complete piece of crockery in the house, and even the owners' few books and private letters had been torn out of bookcases and strewn over the floor. "A Subaltern" in the Daily Mail.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT GLASGOW.

APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

"YOU CANNOT HAGGLE WITH AN EARTHQUAKE."

LONDON, December 26th.

In his speech at Glasgow, Mr. Lloyd George said he came on behalf of the Government and at the request of the British Army to arrange for the manufacture of big guns and projectiles, and, he added, "We need your help."

When Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that the Committee which proposed the dilution of skilled labour by unskilled labour included seven Trade Unionists, he was interrupted with some cries of, "We don't trust the Trade Union leaders," and when he emphasised the necessity of securing 80,000 skilled workmen for the State munition factories a voice shouted, "You won't get them." Thereupon, Mr. Lloyd George said, "I have come to face 3,000 Trade Unionists; will the interrupter venture to Flanders and face 3,000 British soldiers in the trenches?" (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, after paying a tribute to the French resistance against the German machine—the result of the co-operation of French workmen—dwelt upon the excellent work he had recently seen done by women. He said if the men failed to adhere to the Government's dilution programme, two alternatives remained—either to tell the soldiers that it was impossible to get the guns to enable them to win in 1919, or to tell the Kaiser frankly that we cannot continue and that he might let us off with the annexation of Belgium and the payment of an indemnity with a British Colony or two lent; he would certainly demand that Great Britain should surrender the command of the sea, and then Great Britain would be as completely at the mercy of Prussian despotism as Belgium was.

Dwelling on the necessity for haste, Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that there had been 300,000 casualties since the agreement between the Trade Unions and the Government last March, and said if the workmen helped thoroughly and quickly this would strengthen their claim on the British people at the end of the war for a redress of their grievances.

He concluded by saying that he wondered if the people realised that this war was a convulsion of nature upheaving the very rocks of European life, and said:—"All this chattering about the relaxing of rules and customs is out of place. You cannot haggle with an earthquake."

Mr. Lloyd George, after the meeting, had a satisfactory conference with the local officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with a view to definite and immediate action for dilution.

GENERAL CASTELNAU AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, December 26th.

General Castelnau was received by the King. He also met the heads of the Greek General Staff at luncheon at the French Legation. General Castelnau departs this afternoon.

HEROISM ON TORPEDOED TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIANS' GALLANTRY ON THE "SOUTHLAND."

GENERAL WHO DIED FOR HIS SOLDIERS.

Captain C. E. W. Bean, the official Press representative with the Australian forces in the Dardanelles, has furnished interesting details concerning the experiences of the Australians when the transport Southland was torpedoed some time ago.

The transport was carrying Australians to Lemnos, and Captain Bean states that the conduct of the men recalled the story of the Birkenhead.

It was a cloudless, sunny morning, with a fresh breeze and a choppy sea. The Southland was bowing along, and not far from the journey's end. The only land in sight was the distant gun-bathed shores of one of the Greek islands. Exactly at 9.43 in the morning some of those on deck saw the wake of a torpedo travelling straight for the ship. They watched helplessly. The next moment there was a loud explosion and, hole forty feet by twelve was blown in the port side forward. Some of the deck staircases were blown clean through the opposite side of the ship. There came the sound of water rushing in.

The men turned out immediately. There had been drill on the voyage, and the men ran straight to their proper places and lined up. There were officers shouting, "Steady, boys; that's the one thing, steady!"

LURCH TO STARBOARD.

The Southland was listing heavily to port, but afterward the list changed with a lurch to starboard; but the men stood there. The discipline was perfect.

In the forward part of the ship they could see the hatch broken in and the water washing about the dark space of the hold with the bodies of some of their comrades, who had been killed by the explosion, floating about in it.

"Bad luck, that two and a half months in the desert should end in this," said one.

"Are we downhearted?" called another.

"No!" they all shouted.

"Are we afraid to die?" called some one else.

"No!" they shouted again.

Every now and then a sharp order would come down, "Twenty men wanted to clear the boats." A party would be immediately detached and spring up the companion to the boat-deck, whilst the others remained steady in the ranks below.

"Are there enough boats for all?" one of the men asked of his officer.

"Don't know," was the reply. "The best thing we can do is to cut down some of these horseboxes in case they are necessary." So the party set to work with might and main chopping down part of the temporary fittings.

THE HEROIC SIX.

Meanwhile, up in the sunlight, some boats had been launched, but owing to the haste one or two overturned. An order came, "Six men wanted to jump into the sea and right an overturned lifeboat."

Six men came forward instantly, dived over, righted the overturned boat, and baled her out.

By twelve o'clock the last boat had left the ship. It contained a general and staff, who were travelling by ship.

During the long wait the men had amused themselves singing songs. There remained on the Southland the captain, officers, some members of the crew, and a number of Australian officers and men who had volunteered to stoke the ship and help bring her to port.

A portion of the scratch crew of the Southland proved worse than useless from the first moment of excitement, and though other members of the crew gave an example of courage and coolness, a great part of the crew's work had from the first to be done by the soldiers.

Mining engineers helped to get the pumps going, and officers and privates stoked, and the Southland was eventually able to struggle to Mudros.

A GENERAL'S SUPREME SACRIFICE.

One of the officers who saw the incident states that after the torpedoing of the Southland a boat containing General Linton was near the ship. When the boat overturned the General was seen in the water swimming well. Someone shouted to him, "How are you getting on, Sir?"

He answered, "I am doing well! save the others first."

The rescuers accordingly continued picking up the others, leaving General Linton, who was a strong swimmer, among the last to be picked up.

When taken from the water he was alive, but much exhausted, and died shortly after from shock and exposure.

Shortly afterwards General Birdwood issued the following special order:—

On behalf of all the comrades now serving on the Peninsula I wish to convey to the Australian unit concerned our general feeling of admiration for the gallant behaviour of all ranks on the transport Southland.

All the troops of the Army Corps have heard with pride of the courage and discipline shown at the moment when the merces of the bravest are liable to be so highly tried.

Not only was there not the slightest confusion on the part of the troops, who quietly fell in and prepared to meet whatever fate might be in store, but when prospect of the Southland being able to make way under her own steam and stokers were called for, the men at once came forward and successfully helped in getting the Southland into port.

AFTER A YEAR OF WAR.

"MANIAC WHOSE BLOOD HAS BEEN DRAINED."

One of the most influential and serious newspapers in America, and one which has maintained a neutral attitude on the war—the New York Evening Post—contains, in a recent issue, a remarkable article from its special correspondent now in Berlin, Mr. Horace Green.

Mr. Green, writing from Berlin on October 5th, compared the state of feeling in Germany with what it was when he visited the country just a year before. The first question addressed to him was from a sergeant, who was guarding him at the frontier. The sergeant said:—

"How long does America think the war will last?"

I said I did not know. This question of the duration of the war is the most frequent I have heard during the past two weeks. It is on everybody's lips. A year ago the slogan was, Germany will win; to-day the cry is everywhere, "How long will this thing last?"

Mr. Green contrasts the behaviour of the people in the train going towards Berlin now as compared with a year ago. He says:—

A year ago such groups were bustling, bustling, full of light, and full of hate; to-day they are resigned, calm, tolerant. To-day Germany is like a tolerant patient to whom the doctor has been applied—the war mania whose blood has been drained. I worked some time trying to get the proper figures of this blood-letting. I found the answer on the walls and corridors, and written in the lines of the walls. These the casualty lists have been compiled up to October 2. Copying and republishing the lists in German papers is strictly forbidden. But for the benefit of friends and relatives the names of individual dead, wounded, and missing are systematically and honestly posted each day during severe fighting.

The German casualties for the single week ending October 1st were 61,956. In other words, more than 8,500 a day have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner during the last seven days of a Russian warfare. Since it takes a week or more to compile the reports from the front, these figures can have no connection with the great fight along the Western front, where during the renewed English-French offensive it is said that the losses were three times greater than at any similar period of the war. In all cases the Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian losses were grouped separately. In certain instances companies, and even entire regiments, were wiped out.

The policy now in Germany (says Mr. Green) is to treat neutrals, especially Americans, with more consideration.

ARITHMETIC OF WAR.

LENGTH OF FRONT AND BATTLE WASTAGE.

Colonel Feyler, a well-known military critic, discusses in the Journal de Geneve what Americans would call the rock-bottom bases on which all calculations as to the duration and chances of the war should be founded. His article is worth studying by all the pessimists and sore-mongers who compare the single-minded direction of the enemy's plans with the necessarily slightly slower decisions of the Allies, and the lightning strokes of Germany with our deliberate parties and ripostes. But if "the mills of God grind slowly," they grind exceeding small, and Colonel Feyler takes on arithmetic, "which is the only thing that never changes in this world"—to prove that whatever efforts Germany and her subordinate allies may make, she can never hope to emerge victorious from the struggle. It may be true that no war has ever ended for want of combatants, but the reason is that no nation has ever pushed heroism to the point of preferring the massacre of every man to surrender.

In the present war the longer the fronts—or the less the troops are moved in depth—the more rapid is the disappearance of the elite. This is precisely the case with Germany. In the beginning she lost her young men, then somewhat older ones, until death began to reap the grizzled heads, victory meanwhile slipping from the grasp of her decimated battalions. The Allied Powers also suffer, but each one only in proportion to his shorter line of battle, which necessarily reduces the proportion of the early killed compared with that of the late on.

As the German army is declining on them, the Allies are suffering the most rapid diminution. For three Germans killed diminishes the empire's losses in one year roughly 1,300,000 men out of a population of 70,000,000, or 1/54th of the total. On a front of 1,000 kilometres Russia, with a population of 180 millions, loses only 1/160th, or threethirds less. On a front of 400 kilometres France, with 40 millions of inhabitants, without counting her colonial populations, loses 1/40,000, or 1/380th. Lastly, Great Britain, on a front of 120 kilometres, loses 1/346th of the population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Colonies.

If we suppose, for argument's sake, that a nation with immense moral fortitude can bear the loss of 1/30th of its population, or about 2 per cent., this being the valid male population of over 17 years of age, Germany on the basis of her present fronts and losses, would, or might, be able to hold out for another year. France, who would, on the same basis, be the hardest-hit after Germany, could last two years. Russia and Great Britain still longer. Colonel Feyler even argues that England might conceivably extend her front, and when France is worn out could take her place from the Swiss frontier to Dunkirk.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

LIST OF GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN BALTIC.

The Press Bureau has sanctioned the publication by the Liverpool Daily Post of the following list of German ships reported to have been sunk by British submarines in the Baltic between October 11th and 23rd:—

OCTOBER 11TH.

India. In Lloyd's Register there are two German steamers of this name, one being a steel-screw steamer of 2,280 tons, built in 1880, and the other a steel-screw steamer of 1,495 tons, built in 1902. One is registered at Lubeck and the other at Hamburg.

OCTOBER 12TH.

Germania, steel-screw steamer of 1,096 tons, built in 1904, registered at Hamburg.

OCTOBER 13TH.

Director. Roppenhagen, steel-screw steamer of 1,683 tons, built in 1893, registered at Stettin.

Nicomedia, steel-screw steamer of 4,391 tons, built in 1901, registered at Hamburg.

Walter Leub. Jdi, steel-screw steamer of 1,261 tons, built in 1902, registered at Hamburg.

OCTOBER 15TH.

Svania (Svanen), steel-screw steamer of 688 tons, built in 1911, registered at Almdstedt.

Gertrude, steel screw steamer of 1,033 tons, built in 1907, registered at Stettin.

Pyrgos, steel-screw steamer of 3,589 tons, built in 1906, registered at Hamburg.

Emgard (not in Lloyd's Register).

OCTOBER 16TH.

Babylon, steel-screw steamer of 2,489 tons, built in 1898, registered at Hamburg.

OCTOBER 19TH.

Pernambuco, steel-screw steamer of 1,788 tons, built in 1897, registered at Hamburg.

Soderhamn, steel-screw steamer of 1,409 tons, built in 1899, registered at Hamburg.

OCTOBER 20TH.

Johannes Ruse, steel-screw steamer of 1,751 tons, built in 1908, registered at Hamburg.

Heronand, steel-screw steamer of 1,182 tons, built in 1894, registered at Hamburg.

Dalafuen, steel-screw steamer of 1,046 tons, built in 1910, registered at Hamburg.

John Wulf (not in Lloyd's Register).

Ilronsaund (2nd), iron screw steamer of 495 tons, built in 1893, registered at Stockholm.

OCTOBER 23RD.

Electra. There are two steamers in Lloyd's Register of this name as being registered in Germany. One is a steel-screw steamer of 1,261 tons, built in 1898, and the other a steel screw steamer of 831 tons, built in 1899. The first vessel is owned by H. Im and Nolen and registered at Flensburg, and the second is owned by Danmarks-Skiffahrts Neptun, registered at Bremen.

Bensburg, steel screw steamer of 4,639 tons, built in 1910, registered at Hamburg, and owned by the Deutsch-Austral Dampschiffe.

Gloven, steel screw steamer of 4,210 tons, built in 1907, registered at Hamburg, and owned by the Deutsch-Austral Dampschiffe.

WAR PROPHECIES.

OLD MOORE'S IDEAS.

The prophets and astrologers, as a rule, amuse themselves in vague generalities, and have sought rather say of the war, just in Old Moore's Almanack, the modern representative of Francis Moore, who established the Almanack 219 years ago, the following courageous plume is made.

"From the stellar influences," he writes, "there appears to be but little indication of peace during 1919. The eclipse of the sun in February (1916) will see Germany defeated and her legions driven back to the confines of her own country. The British arms will be triumphant and win victory after victory. Holland will suffer terrible privations and will be driven into the war. Throughout the Spring most appalling slaughter will occur, and step by step the Allies will force their way ahead. A decisive naval victory is denoted by May. The culminating point in the War does not occur during 1918, and it will not be until the following year that the hordes of Germany will be overthrown finally. Power was given unto the Beast to continue for two-and-forty months."

In closer detail the prophet's utterances for next year are as follows:—

January.—Germans will be rolled back to the borders of their own country.

February.—The red torch of War now enters the borders of Germany, and the hands of resistance will fall heavily on that thrice-cursed nation.

March.—The Prussian hordes will meet with severe reverses.

April.—An armistice may be proposed at this time, and diplomacy will be busy.

May.—A brilliant victory is prefigured for the British Navy.

June.—More successes for the Allies.

July.—Honours and gain to the British arms.

August.—The commencement of the Kaiser's downfall.

September.—Decisive battles.

October.—Socialistic troubles rend the German Empire.

November.—German Exchequer depleted.

December.—End not yet, but continued progress assured for Britain.

HAMBURG WARNS THE KAISER.

"No doubt," says the Volkszeitung "all the nations, the German people included, are longing for peace."

"If Germany had only to arrange the matter with France and England it would not be impossible to make peace on the basis of exchanges and compensations, without fear of future difficulties."

"Russia, however, in spite of her big losses, has recovered herself with astounding quickness. Germany should take advantage of the present favourable situation to begin peace negotiations. If she allows the present moment to pass it will be too late."

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1916.FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-
CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with them by returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so without further delay.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.

Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Nientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Pootsiao.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kowkiang.	Samsui.
Aoting.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade C'tres.	Shensi.	Wuchow.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
Disiron.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hankow.	Hoihow.
Chetoo.	Kingpo.	Lungchow.
Weihowai.	Wenchow.	Hingtao.
Tsinanfu.	Santo.	Mokow.
Mundon.	Poochow.	Sesmo.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Oosaka.	Koolung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Takamatsu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takew.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Viadivostok.	Nicolajevsk.

CHOKEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemsulpo.	Pusan.	Chinampo.
Busan.	Pingyang.	Songhwa.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Yonkin Province.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
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BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.	British North Borneo.
Brunei.		

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negeri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Tringganu.	Perlis.
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.		

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

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The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

Wm. J. Napier & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
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ECZEMA SPREAD FROM HEAD TO FOOT

On Little Boy Six Months Old. Had to Be Wrapped in Bandages. Head Terrible Slight. Ashamed to Take Him Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Healed Him.

16, Leonard St., Warrington, Lancs. Eng.—"When my little boy was six months old he had a very bad attack of eczema which spread all over his body from head to foot. He looked such a sight, for he had to be wrapped up in bandages as the sores used to be wet. The sores came like pimples which used to burst and sometimes the pain was so great that it sent him into convulsions. His head was such a terrible sight that I was ashamed to take him out. This lasted for about two years. I was told he would never get better as the eczema had gotten a complete hold on his system. I then saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I gave them a trial. After six dressings with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I saw an improvement so I persevered with them. Before I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap he was completely cured and he has never had any sign of eczema since." (Signed) Alfred Glover, Jan. 21, 1914.

Samples Free by Post
Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. A single set is often sufficient when all else fails. Sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot. Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London, or Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

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BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

THE STOLEN SUBMARINE.

[BY GEORGE EGAR.]

He came in with a gust of wind. The rain was rolling off his waterproof coat. The garb revealed him as a lieutenant in the R.N.R.

He walked to the club bar, took possession of it, and began skillfully to make a most complicated cocktail. After he had shaken the mixture up and poured it out, after he had carefully given it the squeeze of lemon-juice which is the last solemn rite in the making of cocktails, he drank it all down. Then he sighed and removed his rain kit. When he came from under the wet hat and the shining coat I was convinced that he was Lieutenant Hardtack.

"Yes—strafe all Germans," Lieutenant Hardtack said, rancorously. "They lie up, as snug as fleas in a rug, drinking 'Der Tag,' and here am I, two nights out of every four, wallowing about the north sea playing 'I Spy.' It's not good enough."

"What's biting you?" I asked, as he pulled on his cocktail.

"You'd know what was biting me if you'd had two days and two nights yachting in this weather with an old screw still stinking of fish. Mostly all last night the water was up to my knees in what the original skipper no doubt called his cabin. It's rotten enough living like a dog in a kennel, but when the kennel is wet it touches the limit. And the old hooker is short of ballast and is really hogging when she begins to roll. I thought she was going to turn right over when I was making the turn at the harbour mouth this morning."

"Well—you are not the only man sleeping in a tin barge," I suggested mildly.

"Not by a couple, I should think," he replied. "But I'm one—and my bit is my share of the trouble—isn't it?"

"Still you have the consolation of doing your bit?" I ventured.

"That's it—a bit—a tiny bit!" he said, in a gusty voice. "I've been taught to look forward to this war ever since I went into the service—and what is there to look forward to now? Mind you, I'm not grumbling. I'm disappointed. This isn't my idea of a war."

"What is your idea?" I asked.

"A cruiser going well over her registered speed, my boy, and a good pelting, hard scrap with something sinking at the end of it. Look at 'em—not a German on the ocean."

"There have been several sea fights?" I ventured.

"Yes," he snapped, "but not enough to go round. Here I've been mucking about in my old yacht since the war began. I've been soused from one end of the Channel to the other. I've been in a collision. I've run into the harbour pier. And what is the bag? I'll tell you a dozen mines or so."

"It is useful to put a mine out of the way," I said.

"Yes," Hardtack grunted. "But after your first half-dozen mines are mono-tonous. Even a torpedo would be a change. Yes; here's the old Navy at war with Germany at last, and all there is in it is wet and dirty patrol work. Why, I'd just as soon be a policeman in an uninhabited village. Over twelve months of it and the only German I've seen I took out of a Dutchman—a mucky little beast he was too."

Hardtack finished his cocktail and mixed another, with the air of a chemist weighing up the unknown.

"There are a few subs left," I protested. "There was one heaved up yesterday outside the Belvoir harbour, and as she wouldn't put her heads up they sent her down. There'll be one left for you, sure enough."

"That's the rotten part of everything," Hardtack replied, with exceeding bitterness. "Yesterday's submarine was Scrap-fer's job. It isn't fair."

"What isn't?" I asked curiously.

"That Scrapper should have had the sub at all," he replied bitterly. "He Jeweled me out of the best chance that has come my way since the war began. Scrapper comes from my district. I knocked him silly at school. He joined the Cunard Line. Ferrying the beastly Atlantic, he was, and helping the prettiest girls along the promenade deck when his wretched hotel staggered. Last week they sent the Cunarder to this station and gave him charge of an old tub—worse than mine."

He had the nerve to ask me what I'd been doing as soon as he arrived at the hotel, and when I told him he chaffed me about the small size of the bag."

I smiled thoughtfully as Hardtack sipped his cocktail in a melancholy manner.

"Well, I can stand being rotted by any man," Hardtack said. "But I don't take chin music from a kid I could hammer at school, and a ferryman at that. So I told him that he would be lucky if, apart from getting anything in the bag, he kept his boat afloat, and then, with one thing or another, we got rather hot. After twelve months' knowledge of this station I bet him an even sovereign he would not get anything but an odd mine here and there. Also, I bet him another even sovereign that he'd never see a submarine, and I laid him ten sovereigns to one he wouldn't sink her. If he had the luck to sight her periscope. The bet was off if the heads changed his station. I was betting on the possibilities of this bit of sea, as I know, it yard by yard for the best part of a year."

"And you took your money?" I asked.

"He sighed and drummed on the club counter with the fingers of his brown hand."

"Yes—to a ferryman," he said grudgingly. "What makes it worse, Scrapper begged her on his first trip out. He was round the headland. I had a beat further north. And we all had the news. You bet I kept my eyes skinned. And it was a beat of a night. I thought I was going to shake all the machinery out of my poor old musical box. When it came morning I heard his gun go off—twice. 'Swank,' I said, and kept on with my yachting until the tide allowed me to make the harbour. Being farthest out I was the last in, and then—"

HINDENBURG'S ENTRY INTO LONDON!

PROUDEST CITY OF THE WORLD IN GERMAN HANDS.

A COMIC ROMANCE.

The most popular book of the present Berlin book season has already run into many editions, and the popular demand, according to all accounts, remains unsatisfied.

The special correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company in Switzerland sends a translation of some extracts from the last chapter in the book, in which the author—"prophetically"—describes the passage of the vast German Army through the principal streets of the captured capital.

The triumphal entry had been preceded by a great battle in the home counties in which the Teutons successfully dispersed the last levies of decadent England. At Croydon the Field-Marshal passes the troops in review. "Comrades," he cries, "we have the proudest city in the world in our hands."

The subdued lights of the Imperial city were seen by the soldiers as they camped on the night before the triumphal entry into the outer suburbs. The march across London Bridge begins at 9 a.m. precisely. Hindenburg, seated on his horse, with Count Zeppelin at his side, watching intently the first regiment as they swing past doing the goose step as if they were on the parade ground at Berlin.

The soldiers look curiously at the Zeppelin burning or smouldering as the reverse, attacks had been recent or the reverse. The aim of the troops was St. James's Park. There is unusual animation and movement in the City quarter around London Bridge, and even the music of the military bands could scarcely be heard above the din.

THE LORD MAYOR A SPECTATOR.

The Wellington and Charing Cross bridges had been demolished on the previous day by heavy German artillery, and all the traffic—trams, omnibuses, taxicabs, vans, cabs, and luxurious automobiles—were concentrated upon London Bridge. Thousands and thousands swarmed on the tops of the omnibuses in order to get a glimpse of Hindenburg and the Huns.

The troops marched through King William-street to the richest place in the world, that between the Mansion House, the Bank, and the Stock Exchange. Round the Bank the troops saw an angry mob clamouring for money. The Lord Mayor of the day looks down upon the strange procession from the Guildhall balcony. Unhappy, worried-looking members of the Stock Exchange are huddled together, angry but curious.

Past St. Paul's up Fleet-street, along the Strand, through the Mall into clubland the conquerors march. Mournful clubmen peer out from their privileged positions at the club windows at the troops.

After Hindenburg and some of the higher officers visit the Houses of Parliament, where, doubtless to the former's embarrassment, they find a huge life-size picture of the Field-Marshal propped up on the historic woodstock. Big Ben, it seems, had been silent for many months, but on Hindenburg's instructions he strikes the hours again on this historic night.

The romance, about which all Germany is now raving, closes with Hindenburg's proclamation to his troops.

"Soldiers," the opening sentence runs, "it has been a difficult struggle, but you have marched from victory to victory and the world now knows that no fire burns near the frontiers of Germany. After beating a world of enemies, you are bivouacing in front of Buckingham Palace."

MAX HARDEN'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Maximilian Harden, writing in the Zukunft (publication of which has now been forbidden) warns his countrymen against entertaining the dangerous hope that the Allies desire peace. He adds:—

"The British and the Russians must be considered to be only commencing the war. There is, therefore, worse fighting ahead for Germany." He urges Germany to state her intentions regarding peace terms.

He stopped and grew slowly purple.

"And then," I prompted.

"Heart-breaking," he grumbled. "There was little Scrapper waiting for me on the quay. He looked as pleased as a pup with ten tails. And he had the nerve to say I owed him twelve pounds. And, upon my soul, I did. He had begged something better than a mine. He had seen a submarine. Yes—and the wretched little bouncer sank her—sank my submarine. It's not fair," he faltered.

"But he was there to sink her, wasn't he?" I asked.

"Of course," replied Lieutenant Hardtack. "But wasn't I there too? Haven't I been about here for twelve months? If he had missed her wouldn't I have had her?"

"But he did not miss her," I pointed out.

"Of course, I know that," Hardtack said angrily, and he swore fervently for nearly a minute. "Of course the little pickpocket did not miss her. He has no sense of honour—the wretched thief. He didn't miss her—not! He begged her. He stole my blessed submarine—one of the few they've left."

"Scrapper is apparently no gentleman," I said politely.

Hardtack did not even smile. "He was intensely serious."

"You can take it from me he is not," he replied. "But to hear him talk now, you'd think he had Nelson rocking in the race for glory. I'm sick of the sea. Why can't we have a proper war? Steward, what's ready, sir?" said a snave voice at his elbow. Daily Mail.

A WAR DICTIONARY.

SIMPLE EXPLANATIONS.

Aphyxiating Gas.—Chlorine, a heavy yellow gas, intensely poisonous, discharged from steel cylinders in which it has been compressed.

Automatic Rifle.—A rifle which reloads itself automatically by the force of the recoil or the gas produced by the discharge. It is fired from the shoulder, whereas the machine gun is used on a light carriage or tripod. The enemy are said to be arming snipers with automatic rifles.

Battalion.—A unit of infantry, usually 1,000 strong, and divided into four companies each of 250 men.

Battery.—Mortar.—A number of guns placed in position to attack an enemy.

Brigade.—A unit of artillery generally consisting of 6 (or in the French Army 4) guns.

Battle-Plane.—A large aeroplane carrying a gun armament (generally a machine gun, but occasionally a small piece of artillery).

Bridge-Head.—A fortified work protecting the end of a bridge. All the German bridges over the Rhine are defended by very strong works of this character on the western bank.

Brigade.—In the British Army, for the infantry, has a strength of 4,000; in the German and most Continental armies, of 6,000.

Cadre.—A nucleus of trained officers, sergeants, and corporals which in war may be expanded into a regiment of infantry or a force of artillery.

Calibre.—Bore or diameter of a gun or shell. Thus a "75" is a gun of 75 millimetres bore (firing shells of that diameter), or about 3 in. An 18 in. howitzer is a howitzer firing shells 18 in. diameter.

Chasseur.—A rifleman or light infantryman.

Company.—One-fourth of a battalion of infantry, or 240 men.

Consolidate a position, To.—To rearrange the defences of a captured position, place fresh barbed-wire entanglements about it, and alter it so that it can be held against a counter-attack.

Corps.—An army corps is a body of troops, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, usually numbering from 35,000 to 60,000 men with 100 to 150 guns.

Cupola.—A turret with armour containing a gun or machine gun.

Curtain of Fire.—Is when a large number of guns so direct their shells as to cut off the enemy's approach or retreat by a line of shells descending steadily in his front or rear. A curtain of shells is generally used in the attack on first-line trenches to prevent the arrival of supports.

Division.—A smaller body of troops than an army corps, usually containing infantry and artillery, with a strength of about 15,000 men.

Dug-Out.—A shelter in the trenches below the level of the earth, out of which it is dug. Men take refuge in it during a bombardment and live in it when not required for the defence of the trenches.

Echelon.—Bodies of troops are said to be in echelon when they occupy positions behind or in advance of the other flank, just as the black or white squares follow each other diagonally across a chess-board.

Emplacement.—A position, usually in the trenches, or separately entrenched, for a gun or machine-gun.

Enfilade.—Is to scour with fire the whole length of a work or line of men. To prevent trenches from being enfiladed by an enemy who has reached one or other end they are usually made of curved form with obstacles to enfilading fire in the shape of traverses.

Facines.—Faggots or bundles of sticks bound together and used for constructing earthworks, building saps and filling ditches or obstacles.

Fuse.—The mechanism by which shells are exploded. A Percussion Fuse detonates the shell when the nose strikes the ground, the shock firing a cap in the fuse and the flame travelling to the charge in the shell. A Time Fuse detonates the shell a certain number of seconds or fractions of a second after the shell has left the gun. The shock of firing is made to ignite a slow-burning composition in the fuse; after a certain time which can be varied according as a screw in the nose of the shell is set by the gunners, the flame in the composition reaches the charge in the shell and explodes it. Many shells and shrapnel have both a time and percussion fuse.

Glacier.—The smooth slope outside a line of trenches or fortifications which is cleared, so far as possible, of all shelter for the enemy, so as to give a good field of fire from the trenches or fortifications.

Grenade.—Bomb.—A small projectile thrown by hand, containing high explosive, which is fired either by a time or percussion fuse.

Heavy Artillery.—Applied to those guns and howitzers which cannot easily accompany the troops over country. In the German Army 6 in., 8 in., 11 in., and 17 in. howitzers, 6 in. and howitzer guns.

High Explosive.—Explosives of greater power than those used in guns for propelling projectiles. The best known are lyddite and melinite, both of which are made by treating carboxylic acid with nitric acid, and trinitrotoluol, made by treating toluol, which is obtained from coal in the manufacture of coke or gas, with nitric acid.

High-Explosive Shell.—A shell with thick steel walls containing a charge of high explosive, such as lyddite, melinite, or trinitrotoluol. The explosion is very violent, shattering the shell into many pieces and destroying everything near. Of use against buildings and fortifications.

Howitzer.—A short, squat gun which loses its shells high in the air so that they fall on the enemy at a steep angle. The fire of such guns is most effective against weakens and forts. Howitzers are of all sizes, from the 45 in. German field howitzer to the 18 in. which throws a shell of over 2,000 lb.

Lachrymatory Shells.—A type of shell which on bursting blinds those near it whom it does not kill.

Lazaret.—A hospital.

Left Bank of a River.—Is to the left coming down stream from the source to the sea.

Lift.—A technical artillery term, meaning to raise the angle of the guns firing so as to throw the shells farther away. Thus during an attack the guns shell the enemy's trenches; when the storming line reaches the trenches the guns lift or throw their projectiles farther back, to avoid hitting their own men and prevent the approach of enemy reinforcements.

Listening-Post.—A post, as near as possible to the enemy's lines, in advance of the trenches, where men are stationed at night to guard against surprise and, if possible, hear what the enemy is doing.

Machine-Gun.—A gun which fires rifle ammunition automatically, the recoil or gas produced by each discharge mechanically reloading the gun and discharging it if the trigger is held back. A good machine-gun can fire 600 rounds a minute.

Mine-Gallery.—Is a tunnel, under the ground leading to a mine or series of mines. Each of these mines, when a serious attack is being made on an enemy's position, may contain a ton or more of high explosive.

Minerwarrior or Trench Mortar.—A small smooth-bore gun for throwing a large shell a very short distance used in trench fighting.

Mortar.—A very short gun for high-angle fire, generally not rifled, and thus differing from a howitzer.

Outflank.—To get round the extremity of a line of troops so as to attack them by enfilading fire and threatening their rear.

Parapet.—A breastwork protecting troops.

Park.—In technical military language means a collection of wheeled vehicles—guns, wagons, or motor-cars.

Platoon.—One-fourth of a company of infantry or 80 men.

Pioneer.—Troops who remove obstacles, clear roads, dig trenches, and construct camps or entanglements. In the British Army this work is usually carried out by engineers; though pioneer battalions have been raised in this war.

Point d'Appui.—A fortified position of special strength in a line of trenches or defences, such as a stout building loop-holed and strengthened with concrete.

Redoubt.—An earthwork which is completely enclosed, such as the Hohenzollern Redoubt on Hill 70. This is almost square and can resist attack from the rear. Such earthworks are surrounded with elaborate entanglements of barbed wire and generally contain armoured shelters, mounting machine-guns, and Dug-outs or Bomb-proofs to give shelter during a bombardment.

Re-Entrant.—Is an angle in a position the point or apex of which is directed towards the interior of the position.

Regiment.—Of infantry usually consists of 3 or 4 battalions, or 8,000 or 4,000 men; of cavalry usually consists of 3 or 4 squadrons.

Ricochet.—When a shell or bullet glances or rebounds it is said to ricochet.

Sap.—Is a trench running out towards the enemy's position. It usually shows on the map as a zigzag, the object of this zigzagging being to prevent the enemy from sweeping or enfilading it with fire, as he certainly would if it were carried straight out towards him. The work of carrying out a sap is one of the most hazardous in which troops can engage.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHONGKOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 26th December—Port of Arrival 23rd December—General—Shanghai, Tientsin & Co.
 CHUAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, M. Oka, 26th December—Haiphong 24th December—Rice—Order.
 HAINAN, Chinese str., 1,385, Hamblin, 27th December—Shanghai 23rd December—General—Chinese.
 KAO, Chinese str., 981, O. A. Hoag, 26th December—Hongkong 23rd December—Coal—Order.
 LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leash, 27th December—Manila 24th December—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,031, N. Kabayashi, 27th December—Shanghai 25th December—General—Ozaka Shosen Kaisha.
 NAMANG, British str., 2,501, H. E. Gilroy, 26th December—Calcutta 9th December—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 PHEUMPHU, British str., 1,065, Bird, 26th December—Saigon 20th December—Rice—Chinese.
 SHAOHUNG, British str., 1,308, Hobbs, 26th December—Wuhu 20th December—Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 SINKANG, British str., 1,916, C. G. Williams, 26th December—Shanghai 23rd December—General—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,630, T. Furumoto, 26th December—Teigtau 19th December—Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 TAJIAROM, Dutch str., 3,660, J. P. Schollin, 27th December—Kobe 21st December—General—Java—China—Japan Line.
 YEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,924, W. Nishikawa, 26th December—Wakamatsu 20th December—Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

December 27th.
 ANHUI, British str., for Canton.
 CHONGKOW, British str., for Bangkok.
 GLENLOGAN, British str., for Shanghai.
 SINKANG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per Namang, from Calcutta, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolson, Mr. and Mrs. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. Morris, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Green, Miss Long, Miss Doll, and Mrs. Norton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Kutsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 4th January.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Montague left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st January.
 The str. Nankin left Shanghai for this port on the 26th instant, and is due here to-morrow, at 9 a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BEAT

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NANKIN,"
 Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s steamer "MALOJA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Yarns and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the str. "PARRA," due in London about the 14th Feb. 1916. Passes will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
 E. V. D. PARR,
 For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA,"
 6,393 tons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 10th January, 1916. For Freight and further particulars, apply to
 THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1251]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ OR CAPR DE GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"
 about middle of February.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 1st Jan.—
 New Year's Day—Public Holiday.

Monday, 3rd Jan.—
 3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

For the discharge of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels unloading at the Kowloon Wharf are marked "K." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blue Pier. 3. From Blue Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGINATOR	VESSEL'S NAME	CLASS & TON	PORT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISCHARGED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at 3 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MOYALA	Brit. str.	—	H.B. Heberington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KATHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATHOS	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Jan., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MANILA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KATHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 10th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ABAKAN	Dut. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 9th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PERDIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	About 31st Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EXPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 18th Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 12th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 4 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 10 a.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 1st Jan., at 10 a.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	About 7th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	About 9th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 a.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 8 a.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 1 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 2 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 8th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
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MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
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MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 5 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	OKAWA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
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